

Amendments to the Claims

1. (Canceled) A process for simultaneously extracting an organic component from botanical material, comprising the steps of:
  - (a) selecting the botanical material from a plant of the group consisting of rosemary, sage, hyssop, oregano, thyme, basil, marjoram, spearmint, dittany, and lavender;
  - (b) contacting the botanical material in a vessel with a blend of tetrafluoroethane and at least one organic solvent[s] having a boiling point above 22° C to dissolve the] organic component in the solvent blend;
  - (c) removing the remaining botanical material from the solution of the organic component[s] and the solvent blend; and
  - (d) removing the solvent blend to isolate a liquid, oily product containing the organic component[s] which has antioxidant activity that is improved over an organic component extracted in the absence of the organic solvent.
2. (Canceled) The process of claim 1, wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of acetone, hexane, and methanol.
3. (Canceled) The process of claim 2, wherein the HFC is tetrafluoroethane.
4. (Canceled) The process of claim 3, wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of acetone, ethanol, ethylene chloride, hexane, isopropanol,

methanol, methylene chloride, and propylene glycol.

5. (Canceled) The process of claim 3, wherein the solvent blend comprises from between about 60% to about 95% tetrafluoroethane.
6. (Canceled) The process of claim 5, wherein the solvent blend comprises tetrafluoroethane and at least two organic solvents.
7. (Canceled) The process of claim 6, wherein the organic solvents are selected from the group including acetone, methanol, and hexane.
8. (Canceled) The process of claim 7, wherein the solvent blend comprises between about 70% and about 85% tetrafluoroethane, between about 1% and about 25% acetone, and between about 1% and about 25% methanol.
9. (Canceled) The process of claim 5, wherein the solvent blend comprises between about 70% and about 95% tetrafluoroethane and the organic solvent is acetone.
10. (Canceled) The process of claim 5, wherein the solvent blend comprises between about 70% and about 90% tetrafluoroethane and the organic solvent is methanol.

11. (Canceled) The process of claim 5, wherein the solvent blend comprises between about 70% and about 90% tetrafluoroethane and the organic solvent is hexane.
12. (Canceled) The process of claim 1, wherein the first natural organic component comprises an antioxidant.
13. (Canceled) The process of claim 12, wherein the first natural organic component comprises organic molecules having polarity comparable to antioxidants.
14. (Canceled) The process of claim 1, wherein the second natural organic component comprises essential oils.
15. (Canceled) The process of claim 1, wherein the liquid, oily product is readily soluble in an edible oil.
16. (Canceled) The process of claim 15, wherein the step of evaporating the tetrafluoroethane is accomplished via thin film evaporation.
17. (Canceled) The process of claim 15, wherein the step of evaporating the organic solvent(s) is accomplished via wipe film evaporation.
18. (Canceled) A preservative for foods and animal feedstuffs, comprising a mixture of the liquid, oil product obtained from the process of claim 1 and an edible oil.

19. (Canceled) An orally administered antioxidant for humans and animals, comprising a mixture of the liquid, oily product obtained from the process of claim 1 and an edible oil.
20. (Canceled) A preservative for foods and animal feedstuffs, comprising a mixture of an edible oil and a liquid, oily product obtained from a solvent extraction process, the extraction process comprising the steps of:
- (a) identifying a botanical material from a plant of the group consisting of rosemary, sage, hyssop, oregano, thyme, basil, marjoram, spearmint, dittany, and lavender;
  - (b) contacting the botanical material in a vessel with a blend of tetrafluoroethane and at least one organic solvent having a boiling point above 22°C to dissolve the organic component in the solvent blend;
  - (c) removing the remaining botanical material from the solution of the organic component and the solvent blend; and
  - (d) removing the solvent blend to isolate the liquid, oily product containing the organic component which has antioxidant activity that is improved over an organic component extracted in the absence of the organic solvent
21. (Canceled) The process of claim 20, wherein the liquid, oil product containing the first natural organic component is readily soluble in an edible oil.

22. (Canceled) The process of claim 20, wherein the botanical material is a member of the family Labiatae.
23. (Canceled) The process of claim 22, wherein the member of the family Labiatae is *Rosemarinus officinalis*.
24. (Withdrawn) A preservative for foods and animal feedstuffs, comprising a mixture of the liquid, oily product obtained from the process of claim 20 and an edible oil.
25. (Withdrawn) An orally administered antioxidant for humans and animals, comprising a mixture of the liquid, oily product obtained from the process of claim 20 and an edible carrier.
26. (Withdrawn) An essential oil product comprising the liquid product containing the essential oils obtained from the process of claim 20.
27. (Canceled) A process for extracting an antioxidant component from botanical material, comprising the steps of:
- (a) selecting the botanical material from a plant of the family Labiatae that produces one or more antioxidant compounds selected from the group consisting of carnosol, carnosic acid, rosmanol, and rosmarinic acid;

- (b) contacting the botanical material in a vessel with a blend of tetrafluoroethane and at least one organic solvent having a boiling point above 22°C to dissolve the antioxidant component in the solvent blend;
  - (c) removing the remaining botanical material from the solution of the antioxidant component and the solvent blend; and
  - (d) removing the solvent blend to isolate a liquid, oily product containing the antioxidant component which has antioxidant activity that is improved over an antioxidant component extracted in the absence of the organic solvent.
28. (New) A process for extracting an organic component from botanical material, comprising the steps of:
- (a) selecting the botanical material from a plant of the group consisting of rosemary, sage, hyssop, oregano, thyme, basil, marjoram, spearmint, dittany, and lavender;
  - (b) contacting the botanical material in a vessel with a blend of tetrafluoroethane and an organic solvent consisting of acetone to dissolve the organic component in the solvent blend;
  - (c) removing the remaining botanical material from the solution of the organic component and the solvent blend; and
  - (d) removing the solvent blend to isolate a liquid, oily product containing the organic component.

29. (New) The process of claim 28, further comprising at least one second co-solvent selected from the group consisting of ethanol, ethylene chloride, hexane, isopropanol, methanol, methylene chloride, and propylene glycol.
30. (New) The process of claim 28, wherein the solvent blend comprises from between about 60% to about 95% tetrafluoroethane.
31. (New) A process for extracting an organic component from botanical material, comprising the steps of:
- (a) selecting the botanical material from a plant of the group consisting of rosemary, sage, hyssop, oregano, thyme, basil, marjoram, spearmint, dittany, and lavender;
  - (b) contacting the botanical material in a vessel with a blend of tetrafluoroethane and an organic solvent consisting of ethanol to dissolve the organic component in the solvent blend;
  - (c) removing the remaining botanical material from the solution of the organic component and the solvent blend; and
  - (d) removing the solvent blend to isolate a liquid, oily product containing the organic component.
32. (New) The process of claim 31, further comprising at least one second co-solvent selected from the group consisting of acetone, ethylene chloride, hexane, isopropanol, methanol, methylene chloride, and propylene glycol.

33. (New) The process of claim 31, wherein the solvent blend comprises from between about 60% to about 95% tetrafluoroethane.
34. (New) A process for extracting an organic component from botanical material, comprising the steps of:
- (a) selecting the botanical material from a plant of the group consisting of rosemary, sage, hyssop, oregano, thyme, basil, marjoram, spearmint, dittany, and lavender;
  - (b) contacting the botanical material in a vessel with a blend of tetrafluoroethane and an organic solvent consisting of hexane to dissolve the organic component in the solvent blend;
  - (c) removing the remaining botanical material from the solution of the organic component and the solvent blend; and
  - (d) removing the solvent blend to isolate a liquid, oily product containing the organic component.
35. (New) The process of claim 34, further comprising at least one second co-solvent selected from the group consisting of acetone, ethanol, ethylene chloride, isopropanol, methanol, methylene chloride, and propylene glycol.
36. (New) The process of claim 34, wherein the solvent blend comprises from between about 60% to about 95% tetrafluoroethane.



37. (New) A process for extracting an organic component from botanical material, comprising the steps of:
- (a) selecting the botanical material from a plant of the group consisting of rosemary, sage, hyssop, oregano, thyme, basil, marjoram, spearmint, dittany, and lavender;
  - (b) contacting the botanical material in a vessel with a blend of tetrafluoroethane and an organic solvent consisting of methanol to dissolve the organic component in the solvent blend;
  - (c) removing the remaining botanical material from the solution of the organic component and the solvent blend; and
  - (d) removing the solvent blend to isolate a liquid, oily product containing the organic component.
38. (New) The process of claim 37, further comprising at least one second co-solvent selected from the group consisting of acetone, ethanol, ethylene chloride, hexane, isopropanol, methylene chloride, and propylene glycol.
39. (New) The process of claim 37, wherein the solvent blend comprises from between about 60% to about 95% tetrafluoroethane.